



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

December 10, 2003

Mr. Brendan Hall
City Attorney
City of Harlingen
P.O. Box 2207
Harlingen, Texas 78551

OR2003-8879

Dear Mr. Hall:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 192499.

The City of Harlingen (the "city") received a request for information relating to the arrest of a named individual on a specified date. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103 and 552.108 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you raise and have reviewed the information you submitted.

We first note that the submitted information includes an arrest warrant and the supporting affidavit for the warrant. The 78th Legislature recently amended article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to add language providing:

The arrest warrant, and any affidavit presented to the magistrate in support of the issuance of the warrant, *is public information*, and beginning immediately when the warrant is executed the magistrate's clerk shall make a copy of the warrant and the affidavit available for public inspection in the clerk's office during normal business hours. A person may request the clerk to provide copies of the warrant and affidavit on payment of the cost of providing the copies.

Act of May 31, 2003, 78th Leg., R.S., ch. 390, § 1, 2003 Tex. Sess. Laws Serv. 1631 (to be codified as amendment to Crim. Proc. Code art. 15.26) (emphasis added). Thus, arrest warrants and affidavits for arrest warrants that have been presented to a magistrate are made

public and must be released under article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. As a general rule, the exceptions to disclosure found in the Act do not apply to information that is made public by other statutes. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 623 at 3 (1994), 525 at 3 (1989). The submitted information reflects that the submitted arrest warrant and affidavit for the warrant were presented to a magistrate. Therefore, the arrest warrant and supporting affidavit that we have marked must be released to the requestor under article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

We next note that the submitted information also includes a complaint. Article 15.04 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that “[t]he *affidavit* made before the magistrate or district or county attorney is called a ‘complaint’ if it charges the commission of an offense.” (Emphasis added.) Case law indicates that a complaint can support the issuance of an arrest warrant. *See Janecka v. State*, 739 S.W.2d 813, 822-23 (Tex. Crim. App. 1987); *Villegas v. State*, 791 S.W.2d 226, 235 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi 1990, pet. ref’d); *Borsari v. State*, 919 S.W.2d 913, 918 (Tex. App.—Houston [14 Dist.] 1996, pet. ref’d) (discussing well-established principle that complaint in support of arrest warrant need not contain same particularity required of indictment). Although the submitted complaint appears to have been made before a magistrate, we are unable to determine whether the complaint was presented to the magistrate in support of the issuance of the submitted arrest warrant. As we are unable to make this determination, we must rule in the alternative. If the complaint that we have marked was in fact “presented to the magistrate in support of the issuance of the warrant,” then it also is made public by article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and must be released to the requestor. If the complaint was not so presented, then it is not made public by article 15.26, and the complaint must be disposed of along with the rest of the submitted information.

You contend that the remaining information is excepted from disclosure under section 552.108 of the Government Code. Section 552.108(a)(1) excepts from required public disclosure “[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if . . . release of the information would interfere with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime[.]” A governmental body that claims an exception to disclosure under section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why this exception is applicable to the information that the governmental body seeks to withhold. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.301(e)(1)(A); *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977); Open Records Decision No. 434 at 2-3 (1986). You inform us that the remaining information relates to a pending prosecution. Based on your representation, we find that section 552.108(a)(1) is applicable in this instance. *See Houston Chronicle Publ’g Co. v. City of Houston*, 531 S.W.2d 177 (Tex. Civ. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 1975), *writ ref’d n.r.e. per curiam*, 536 S.W.2d 559 (Tex. 1976) (court delineates law enforcement interests that are present in active cases).

We note that section 552.108 does not except from disclosure “basic information about an arrested person, an arrest, or a crime.” Gov’t Code § 552.108(c). Section 552.108(c) refers

to the basic front-page information held to be public in *Houston Chronicle*. The city must release basic information, including a detailed description of the offense, even if this information does not literally appear on the front page of an offense or arrest report. See *Houston Chronicle*, 531 S.W.2d at 186-87; Open Records Decision No. 127 at 3-4 (1976) (summarizing types of information deemed public by *Houston Chronicle*). The city may withhold the rest of the submitted information, with the exception of the information encompassed by article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, under section 552.108(a)(1).

In summary: (1) the arrest warrant and the affidavit for the arrest warrant must be released under article 15.26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; (2) the complaint also must be released under article 15.26, if it was presented to the magistrate in support of the issuance of the arrest warrant; and (3) the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.108(a)(1) of the Government Code, except for the basic information that must be released under section 552.108(c). As we are able to make this determination, we need not address your claim under section 552.103.¹

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor

¹We note that section 552.103 generally does not except from disclosure the same basic information that must be released under section 552.108(c). See Open Records Decision No. 597 (1991).

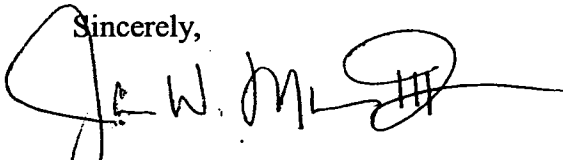
should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. W. Morris III', with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

James W. Morris, III
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JWM/sdk

Ref: ID# 192499

Enc: Submitted documents

c: Mr. David S. Gonzales III
501 East Tyler
Harlingen, Texas 78550
(w/o enclosures)